

## TAFT DEMANDS LOWER TARIFF

TELLS HOUSE DELEGATION HE'S FOR DOWNWARD REVISION.

For Free Hides, Free Oil, Free Coal and Free Iron Ore and a Reduction in Duty on Lumber—From Now On Will Bend His Energies to Getting Votes.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Taft took the bit in his teeth to-day and told twenty-two Republican members of the House of Representatives and one protection Democratic member that he wanted the tariff revised downward and would devote himself to that end. Mr. Taft did not chafe the bit or indulge in any language that could be construed as a threat, but he did make it plain that he was not in sympathy with the efforts of his callers to prevent reductions in the duty on the articles for which they were demanding protection.

Much the same things that he said to his twenty-three protection visitors had been said by Mr. Taft to the tariff bill conferees of the Senate and the House. He has told them that he wanted the forthcoming tariff law to provide for free hides, free oil, free coal and free iron ore and a reduction of 50 per cent. in the present duty on sawed lumber. The tariff conferees gave it as their opinion that these things could not be accomplished, but this did not cause the President to change his position.

As the outcome of a talk which he had on the subject with Chairman Aldrich of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee, who are the leading members of the tariff bill conference, a virtual agreement was reached that if Mr. Taft could get the votes necessary to put through what he desired in the way of downward revision the tariff conferees would agree to recommend exactly what he wanted.

So Mr. Taft has started in to get the votes. From now on he will devote himself personally to attempting to bring over to his side those Republican members of the Senate and the House who are not in favor of putting hides, coal, oil and iron ore on the free list and to a reduction in the duty on lumber. Members of the tariff conference committee are pessimistic as to the result of the President's undertaking, but Mr. Taft does not appear to be dismayed, and at the Cabinet meeting to-day showed great confidence in his ability to win over enough Republican Congressmen to insure the accomplishment of the end he desires.

To-night the President gave out a statement explaining the attitude he has taken with respect to tariff revision. The statement embodied the substance of the response he made to-day to the big delegation from the House of Representatives. He corrected the impression that he was committed to a general policy of admitting raw materials free of duty and showed that in advocating the free admission of certain classes of raw materials he did so because he believed the Republic to insure the accomplishment of the end he desired.

The President's remarks as set forth in the official statement from the White House were in response to a speech by Representative Young of Michigan in opposition to the admission of iron ore free of duty and a speech by Representative Mondell of Wyoming, who opposed the free admission of coal or reciprocity with Canada in regard to coal and also opposed free hides, each on the ground that the policy would injure the interests of Mr. Mondell's State. The White House statement says that following these remarks a discussion was participated in by others, who urged that the doctrine of free raw materials was not a Republican doctrine and the statement then continues:

"The President replied that he was not committed to the principle of free raw material, but that he was committed to the principle of a downward revision of the tariff, which he had promised, and that he was obliged to look at the matter not from the standpoint of any particular district but from the standpoint of the whole country and also from the standpoint of responsibility for the entire Republican party. He said the question in each case was a question of fact to be determined by evidence as to whether the present duty was needed for protection or whether the rate was excessive, so that a downward revision or putting the article on the free list would not injure the industry."

"He repeated the platform of the Republican party and said he had always understood that it meant a downward revision in many instances, though perhaps in some few instances an increase might be needed, that he reached this construction of the platform on what he understood to be the principle of protection and its justification, namely that after an industry was protected by a duty equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production in this country, including a fair profit to the manufacturer, the energy and enterprise of American business men and capitalists, the effectiveness of American labor and the ingenuity of American inventors under the impulse of competition behind the tariff wall would reduce the cost of production, and that with the reduction in the cost of production the tariff rate would become unnecessarily high and ought to be reduced."

"This was the normal operation of the tariff as claimed by the defenders of the protective system—not in every case, but as a general rule—that as of course a revision of the tariff could not be perfect, must have defects and inconsistencies; but in so far as his influence went, when called upon to act in connection with legislation it would be thrown in the direction of performing the promises of the party as he understood them, and that if iron ore and oil and coal and hides did not need protection and that the conditions were such as to enable the ore producers and the oil producers and the cotton producers and the producers of hides to compete successfully without reduction of wages with the producers from abroad, then they did not need a duty and their articles should go on the free list."

"It was a question of fact which he hoped to make up his mind with respect to on such evidence as was available to him in order to carry out what he understood to be the promises of the party to the whole people. He said he felt that his position as the titular head of the Republican party and as President, with the whole people as his constituency, gave him a somewhat broader point of view than that of a single member of Congress in respect to articles produced in his district. He felt strongly the call of the country for a downward revision with the limitations of the protective principle, and he hoped to be able to respond to that call as he heard it, as well in the interests of the party as of the country."

The attitude taken by the President to-day in his interview with the House delegation and the knowledge that he was endeavoring to get enough Republican votes in the Senate and the House to insure the success of his fight for free raw materials has given great encouragement to the low tariff Republicans. They are of the opinion that if Mr. Taft accomplishes the task he has set before himself the new tariff law will give great satisfaction to the country and result in a continuance of Republican popularity. The President's conference with Messrs. Aldrich, Payne and other Congress leaders have been very amicable, but Mr. Taft has been insistent that the conferees shall produce a measure that will conform to the downward revision sentiment.

The Republican Congressmen who called on the President to-day to enlist his interest in protecting the products of their States in the pending tariff bill were Representatives Mondell of Wyoming, Cowles and Grant of North Carolina, Edwards and Langley of Kentucky, Stutts, Hubbard, Gaines and Woodard of West Virginia, Hamilton and Young of Michigan, Tener, Bates and Barchfield of Pennsylvania, Slem of Virginia, Hayes of California, Keifer, Joyce, Kennedy and Johnson of Ohio, Austin of Tennessee and Southwick of New York. Representative Richardson of Alabama was there to speak for the Southern Democratic protectionists.

The principal speech was made by Representative Young, who pleaded against placing certain raw materials on the free list. Representative Langley spoke from the political standpoint, declaring that Southern Republican Congressmen had been elected on protection platforms and it was necessary for them to fulfill their pledges to their constituents. Afterward members of the delegation admitted that the President had not given them any encouragement. "I don't believe it does us a bit of good," was the way Mr. Hayes put it.

MINISTER DROWNED.  
The Rev. John W. Laubenheimer and Two Others Lost in Lake George.  
GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—As the result of the sinking of a launch on Lake George last night during a heavy sea, the Rev. John W. Laubenheimer of Albany, grand lecturer of the Masonic lodges of the State; Hiram Philo of Glens Falls, a machinist, and Joseph Hanson of Wilmington, Del., the negro engineer of the launch, were drowned.

The launch was the Ruth Alton, owned by Mrs. E. A. Langer of Wilmington. It was on the way to the head of the lake to meet Mrs. Langer when the storm came. Mr. Laubenheimer was making the trip as a friend of the family, and Philo was in the boat to aid Engineer Hanson in getting the engine in shape, as it had not worked well since the boat was launched on July 6. When the storm came up, one of the heaviest on Lake George in many years, the engine stopped, and the men tried to get out of the launch. They had the bow hood up to keep off the rain, but the dragging of the anchor and the striking of the waves on the hood combined submerged the bow, and the boat went down bow first, the accident happening between 7 and 8 o'clock. The sinking was seen from the shore, but boats could not put out in the heavy storm to make a rescue.

This morning searching parties discovered the boat on the bottom of the lake and several of the life preservers floating on the surface. No trace of the bodies could be found. Mr. Laubenheimer with his wife was staying at his summer cottage at Sabbath Day Point. Philo has a wife and parents living in Glens Falls.

SHAW SLAMS THE CZAR.  
The Much Censored Dramatist Speaks His Mind in the "Saturday Review."  
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 16.—Bernard Shaw has sent a letter to the *Saturday Review* explaining his reason for participation in the forthcoming demonstration against the Czar's proposed visit to London, which demonstration is to take the form of a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square.

"Nothing is more right and proper than that I should take part in such a demonstration, as I happen to believe that all England's advantages over Russia depend upon the fact that when kings behave in England as czars behave in Russia we either cut off their heads or replace them by their nearest well behaved relative."

After referring to the "abominable tyranny of which the Czar is the representative," Mr. Shaw concludes by expressing the hope that the *Saturday Review* will charter a canal barge, decorate it with union jacks, surmounted by caps of liberty and black flags, in mourning for the Czar's victims, and place it well in evidence in the Solent on the day of our national disgrace.

BANK MAKES UP THEFT.  
Shareholders of Baltimore Concern Stand a 100 Per Cent. Assessment.  
BALTIMORE, July 16.—The Canton National Bank has assessed all shareholders 100 per cent. on their holdings to make good the losses sustained by the embezzlement of the cashier of the bank, J. W. H. Geiger, who has since committed suicide.

This action was taken with the consent of a majority of the stockholders. The loss sustained by the bank was \$146,000. At the time of the embezzlement the Comptroller of the Currency allowed the directors of the bank to become personally responsible for the amount of money defaulted, with the proviso that as soon as the exact amount should be ascertained the stockholders should make good.

This will furnish the bank with an entirely new capital stock. The first assessment of 20 per cent. must be paid on Thursday and the remaining 80 per cent. on September 1.

## STRIKERS ARE STILL RIOTING

STEEL CAR CO. REFUSES TO CONSIDER A COMPROMISE.

President Hoffstad Says All the Strikers Have Been Discharged and Will Not Be Reemployed—State Constables Say They Will Now Shoot to Kill.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—A proposition coming from 5,000 striking workmen through Sheriff A. C. Gumbert of Pittsburgh to President F. H. Hoffstad of the Pressed Steel Car Company was refused by the latter to-night, who said there would be no compromise, that all the striking workmen had already been discharged and not one of them would ever be reemployed.

President Hoffstad was bitter in his denunciation of the strikers. He declared that as soon as the authorities restored peace work at the mills would be resumed in full. It was barely daybreak when rioting was resumed to-day at the McKees Rocks plants. All night twenty-two alleged strike leaders arrested yesterday in the different riots by the State constabulary had been held in two box cars in the yards of the plant. Thousands of strikers kept all night watch by the mill gates with clubs and guns, announcing that they would not permit the cars to be moved toward Pittsburgh. About daybreak Sheriff Gumbert personally mounted the cab of a locomotive inside the grounds and had it coupled to the two jail cars. The Sheriff carried a riot gun. A dozen State constables mounted the cars, which were suddenly jerked out of the yards past the half sleeping strikers, who took many shots at the disappearing train, but hit no one. The men were landed in the Pittsburgh jail and later held under heavy bail for a hearing.

There was a demonstration early this morning when 150 electricians and experts sent from the New York office of the Hudson River Tunnel Company to finish work on the cars being constructed by the Pressed Steel Car Company for the tunnel declined to even try to enter the mill yards and returned to New York. Early this forenoon the constables sent out notices that the time for fooling was past. Hereafter, it was announced, the constables would shoot with ball cartridges to kill. The attack of the mob of 10,000 last evening on the fifty mounted officers and the injuries to many of the constables, as well as the breaking of the leg of Trooper Irwin, by his horse being shot and rolling on him, have caused the company to take this step. The notice coming from Capt. Marsh that the men would be expected to kill with every shot hereafter, that the town was getting too hot for fun shooting, had its effect on the strikers.

There was merry rioting about noon when it became known that the company was bringing cots and other things for housekeeping into the mills. The things were brought down from Pittsburgh by boats, and they were surrounded by scores of strikers carrying rifles before they could gain the entrance on the river side. There was some shooting, but no one was injured.

Six of the State troopers rode into the river, making their horses swim or wade, and beat the men in skiffs back to land. The 600 cots were landed without further trouble and the first step toward running the mills with new men was taken. While one body of strikers was trying to prevent the landing of cots, &c., on the river side others were having a hand to hand fight with guards trying to protect wagonloads of provisions being brought through the lower part of the town to the mills, and evidently for the strike breakers which the company is arranging for. The provision wagons got through the line, and into the mills but were badly damaged.

The great row of the day occurred at 3 P. M. when the rumor got abroad that strike breakers were being brought into the town in street cars. From that time on street cars were stopped wherever seen and the passengers, both men and women, were compelled to get out and walk. Men who were slow about giving information about themselves, when asked by the street car bandits, were beaten. Pittsburgh papers to-night print an interview with ex-Coroner Joseph Armstrong, who has just gone out of office, in which he declares his belief that the Pressed Steel plant kills on an average one man a day at its works, and that sufficient care has never been exercised by those running the plant. It has been one of the grievances of the men now striking, that human life was the cheapest thing inside the works.

The steel car plant at Butler, Pa., was tied up completely to-day by the strike of the 250 riveters, who had failed to get an advance in pay.

DOG HELPED IN CAPTURE.

Not a Police Dog Either, but Just a Volunteer in the Chase.  
Policeman Lander of the Tenderloin station and a crowd of other persons, to say nothing of a little yellow dog, chased and caught three youths who, according to the policeman, were trying the door of H. H. Flagler's house at 32 Park avenue last yesterday afternoon. Two other young men got away.

In the station house the prisoners were registered as Matthew McQueen, errand boy, 18 years old, 572 Tenth avenue; Walter DeWitt, machinist, 17, 568 Tenth avenue, and George Donahue, driver, 18, 846 Eleventh avenue. They were charged with attempted burglary.

Lander hid in the parkway in the street and watched a young man make a demonstration against the rear of the house, while three essayed the front door with a jimmy under guard of a fifth, who was posted on the sidewalk. At a fitting moment Lander fired his revolver and attracted the crowd. With the latter came the little dog.

Two of the youths ran east through Thirty-fifth street and out of ken. The others started west with an excited dog nipping at their heels. Near Madison avenue it got between the legs of one. He tripped and he and it fell in a scoured heap in an arway, giving the pursuers a chance to close in. At Fifth avenue Lander overtook the other two.

The dog followed the procession into the station house and listened to the pedagogue, wagging his stump of a tail with doggyish appreciation.

## MAY WARD OFF OLD AGE.

Removal of Large Intestine Urged by Doctor Who Backs Up Metchnikoff.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, July 16.—As the result of investigations at St. Mary's Hospital, London, Dr. Distaso of Paris says he has verified the theory of Prof. Metchnikoff that old age can be warded off.

It will be recalled that Prof. Metchnikoff declared it to be his conviction, a couple of years ago that the large intestine was the breeding place of the majority of harmful germs in the human body and that when this intestine was removed the majority of germs remaining in the body were beneficial, with the result that life was prolonged. Dr. Distaso's investigations were directed to comparing the germs found in normal individuals and in those whose large intestine had been removed by operation. He so satisfied himself by his studies of the truth of Prof. Metchnikoff's theory that he unhesitatingly says that every child ought to have its large intestine and appendix removed when two or three years old.

He further affirms that almost every chronic disease can be traced to the action of these intestinal germs, among other heart disease, arterial sclerosis and most kinds of headaches. Everybody would get along better without the big intestine, but those who are not inclined to submit to its removal by operation ought, if they want to live long, to eat very little meat, once daily being plenty, with green vegetables, and only vegetables at other meals.

Water should be drunk abundantly throughout the day, but no tea, coffee or spirits, although a little diluted wine could be allowed with meals. Eggs are dangerous poison. They decompose within the intestines exactly as they do outside, and afford an excellent breeding place for malevolent germs.

Dr. Distaso is about to return to Paris, taking with him two residents of London whose large intestine has been removed, for further observation at the Pasteur Institute.

MRS. JOHN JAY IS ILL.

She's 90, but for Years Her Daily Drive Has Been Uninterrupted.

Mrs. John Jay, who has been for years a notable figure in New York life, has been missing from Fifth avenue, where she is accustomed to drive every afternoon during the summer, for more than a week. She was taken ill about ten days ago after the hot spell and has been confined to bed at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin at 242 East Fifteenth street.

It was said there last night that Mrs. Jay was much improved and had passed a restful night in spite of the heat. In the house with Mrs. Jay live her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton. Mrs. Henry Chapman is also with her. Col. Jay is in Europe. Mrs. Jay has long been a conspicuous figure in New York life. She is 90, but robust for her age, and when the weather permits may be seen driving daily in her old-fashioned carriage. Mrs. Jay still dresses in the fashion of Victorian days, and her journey from Stuyvesant Square, through Sixteenth street to Union Square and then up Fifth avenue to drive once around Central Park had come to be almost as regular as some civic ceremony. Mrs. Jay had spent her summers in New York during recent years and declared that she found more comfort in her old home on the green sward than in the country. This is the first year that she has ever been ill.

HOLE IN THE GEORGIA'S BOW.

Maine Steamer Ripped Up by the Jibboom of a Coasting Schooner.

The steamer Georgia of the Maine Steamship Line put into Pier 20, East River, last night, but hours later, with a fifty foot hole in her bow on the port side, Alfred Johnson reported that at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning he ran into the Stella B. Caplan, a coal schooner bound east, in a heavy fog off the Vineyard Sound lightship. No damage, he says, was done to the schooner.

Capt. Johnson says that the fog was exceptionally dense and the marine traffic great on the Sound. Foghorns and whistles were blowing and tooting from all directions and the horn of the Stella B. Caplan was noticeably faint, but appeared to be near at hand. He called to the pilot asking whence the faint sound of the horn and the pilot, convinced that some distant steamer was heard in this time nearer, and within two minutes the schooner loomed up at their bow.

The jibboom of the schooner tore a hole in the port side of the steamship's bow and swung alongside of her.

Capt. Johnson called out to know if the schooner needed help. The reply came back, "No, all right."

On board the Georgia there were not more than twenty-five passengers and little cargo. On account of the size and strength of the Georgia in comparison with the schooner, although a large four master, the bump was barely felt and only those on the deck knew of the collision.

The Georgia is a large iron steamer and comparatively new in the service of the Maine Steamship Company. She was put into service to take the place of the Horatio Hall, which sank off the Maine coast some months ago.

WIFE WOULD KEEP THE HOUSE.

Mrs. Headley Greene's Answer Described as Scandalous.  
Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday granted the application of Headley M. Greene, Republican leader of the Thirty-fourth district in the Bronx and transfer tax appraiser, to strike out as scandalous part of the answer of his wife, Hattie A. Greene, to his suit to recover title to the house occupied by them at Mohegan avenue and 176th street.

Greene brought his suit shortly after his wife filed a suit for separation on the ground of cruelty last summer. Mrs. Greene's allegations to which her husband objected were that shortly after their marriage her husband became addicted to the use of liquor and treated her so cruelly that she became ill and had to go to a hospital. She said that he offered to buy a house and put it in her name to atone for his treatment of her. Later she said he got to drinking again and she consulted a lawyer about bringing an action, but the lawyer patched up the trouble and the couple lived happily last year, Mrs. Greene said, whereupon she brought suit.

When SLEEPY FALLS take Horatio's Age Phosphate—It quiets the nerves, soothes the body and induces refreshing sleep—Ad.

## 12-YEAR-OLD BOY MADE SHAH

AHMED MIRZA PROCLAIMED HIS FATHER DEPOSED.

Old Shah Fled to Russian Legation When His Troops Were Repulsed From Teheran—Persian Nationalists in Full Control—Cossacks Keeping Order.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TEHRAN, July 16.—Mohammed Ali no longer reigns. His deposition as Shah of Persia was probably inevitable in any case, but in the opinion of Persian notables a legitimate pretext for declaring that he had forfeited his throne was furnished this morning by his flight to the Russian Legation. This act is held to be equivalent to abdication.

The chief mujtaheds, notables and Nationalist military chiefs have accordingly constituted themselves into a National Assembly, and in the presence of a vast and approving crowd in Parliament House square to-day they proclaimed Sultan Ahmed Mirza, the Valiabad, or heir apparent, as Shah, and Asad-ol-Sultan, also known as Ul Mulk, one of his uncles, as regent.

Sipahdar was appointed Governor of Teheran and Minister of War in the provisional Government, of which Sardar Asad is also a member.

The triumphant Nationalists continue to display remarkable moderation. Gen. Liakhoff visited the Nationalist leaders and placed himself at their disposal. He was requested to retain his present command of the Cossacks, and under direct orders of the Minister of War, he accepted, and the arrangement was formally communicated to the Russian and British Legations. He was then conducted from the Parliament Building to the Cossack barracks by Nationalist troops.

The crowds on the streets cordially applauded him. He was instructed to preserve order in the city, open the gates, clear the barricades and bury the dead.

Gen. Liakhoff and his Cossacks are also ordered to suppress the armed roughs, who continue shooting in various places. The Cossacks will formally surrender their arms, which, however, will be forthwith restored to them as troops of the new regime. Assuming their loyalty, which there is no reason to doubt, they will be invaluable in restoring and keeping order in the city, with which the invading Nationalists are little acquainted. It is reported that Sipahdar was wounded and that he will be treated at the British Legation.

After much fighting throughout last night the Royalist troops outside the city retreated to Sultanabad. The Shah and two of his sons immediately left the palace and drove hurriedly to the Russian Legation, escorted by 200 soldiers.

The Russian Government a day or two ago instructed its Minister at Teheran to grant the Shah asylum should he get it. But at the same time it gave notice that the fact of his seeking the protection of the Russian legation would be considered equivalent to his having been deposed from the throne.

Their arrival was expected, and M. Sadrine, the acting Minister, and the staff of the legation received them with a guard of honor of Russian Cossacks forming the permanent legation guard. The Russian and British flags floated side by side on the roof of the legation.

Sultan Ahmed Mirza, the new Shah, is 12 years old.

The age of the new Shah, seventh of the Kadjar line, is not given in the Almanach de Gotha. He is the second son of the deposed Shah, but the eldest born of a Kadjar princess. He was therefore designated by his father as Valiabad, or heir apparent, although Mohammed Ali himself was not the son of a Kadjar mother. Mohammed probably found this defect of birth so serious a handicap that he returned to the old prescriptive rule in choosing his successor.

PUNCHES TOM SHARKEY'S NOSE.

Boy of 10 Brings Blood From Big Prize-fighter Who Had Justified His Mother.

PROVIDENCE, July 16.—At the Woonsocket racetrack this afternoon Edward Tingley, a nineteen-year-old boy, drew off his story Tom Sharkey, the prize-fighter, full in the face. For a few minutes there was excitement to spare, but detectives held both Tingley and Sharkey until the affair had been straightened out.

Sharkey has several horses at the track where a five day harness meeting concluded to-day. The crowds were jostling on the way to the cars outside the grounds. Tingley is the son of Stephen L. Tingley of East Providence, a horse owner, and one who acquired notoriety as purchaser of New York city bonds a year or two ago. He is a husky lad and an all around athlete. He was according to his mother to the car and according to his story Sharkey bumped against his mother, nearly knocking her off her feet.

Again, when young Tingley was getting Mrs. Tingley aboard the car this man rushing for a seat jostled her in an ungentlemanly manner. This angered the boy and he shot out straight from the shoulder, catching the big fighter on the nose, bringing blood.

Tom was so surprised to think that any one would dare hit him that he was slow in coming back. He made a swing for Tingley who closed with him and the pair went to the ground beside the car. Then they were separated.

It was not until after the detectives put young Tingley on the car with his mother that he knew that it was Tom Sharkey that he had smashed.

MARSHALL FIELD HEIRS WIN.

Daughter and Grandchildren Participate in Income From Time of His Death.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Mrs. David Beatty, daughter of the late Marshall Field, to-day won a victory before Judge Cutting in the Probate Court when a decision was given holding that Mrs. Beatty was entitled to the income from her share of her father's estate from the date of his death.

The executors held that Mrs. Beatty was not entitled to the income until one year after the death. The grandchildren, the merchant are also interested in the decision of the court, as that part of their income was withheld pending the court's action.

## ROCKEFELLER TRANSFERS.

John D. Turns Over Several Pieces of Property to John D. Jr.

John D. Rockefeller transferred yesterday to his son the southeast corner of Avenue A and Sixty-seventh street, a plot 275 by irregular, also a similar sized plot at the southeast corner of Avenue A and Sixty-fifth street. The property is a part of the four blocks occupied by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Mr. Rockefeller also transferred to his son the property at 18 West Fifty-fourth street, a four story and basement dwelling which young Mr. Rockefeller has used as his residence since his marriage to Miss Abby G. Aldrich several years ago. Titles to the three story dwelling at 7 to 11 West Forty-fifth street was also transferred to Mr. Rockefeller for the expressed sum of \$107,250. The property was used by Lucius A. Wilson, who leased it to Mr. Rockefeller for the use of the Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church a few years ago.

DEAF, DUMB AND CAN'T READ.

Prisoner in General Sessions Unable to Plead to Indictment.

Deaf, dumb and unable to read or write Abel Simon, 17 years old of 137 Brook avenue, The Bronx, was a stumbling block to legal procedure in General Sessions yesterday when he was asked to plead to an indictment for grand larceny in the second degree. He was charged with taking a diamond ring worth \$28 from the jewelry store of Samuel Haskevitz, 406 Sixth avenue, on June 28 last.

In vain did Assistant District Attorney Marshall plead with Simon to plead. A court attendant who knew a finger alphabet went at the boy with fingers wriggly extended, with which the boy responded with alien fingering.

"The thunders of the law cut but a sorry figure in the presence of an affliction like that," observed Judge Koslosky. "What imprisonment could cut him off more completely from his fellows? The pains and penalties of the law could add nothing to such chains as these."

Simon was remanded for a week and a lawyer assigned to communicate with him and inform him of his rights.

NOT TO PLEAD GUILTY.

Flat Denial From an Attorney for the Sugar Trust Officers.

A rumor was circulated in the Federal Building yesterday to the effect that the indicted sugar trust officers had made a proposal to the Government to plead guilty to the indictments found against them providing the Government would promise them immunity from prison sentences.

One of the attorneys for the defendants said: "It is unqualifiedly false. There is not a word of truth in the rumor. It is not fair to the officers of the sugar trust to spread this rumor, and I believe that its only purpose is to prejudice the people. You can state authoritatively that there is no truth in the report."

The men who were indicted were John E. Parsons, Washington B. Thomas, Arthur Donner, Charles H. Senf, John Mayer, Thomas B. Harned and Gustav E. Kissel.

SNELL WINS WILL CASE.

Eccentric Old Colonel's Son Will Get \$750,000 From Estate.

CLINTON, Ill., July 16.—The jury in the Snell will case late to-night brought in a verdict breaking Col. Snell's will and giving the bulk of the estate to the son, Richard Snell. He will get about \$750,000.

The case was given to the jury after a day of arguments. Contrary to expectations, the proposed executor declined to put any witnesses on the stand to furnish evidence in rebuttal, the first instance in the three trials of this case in which they decided not to use concluding testimony.

The attorneys for the contestant to-day dwelt almost entirely upon the question of insanity, entirely ignoring the issue of undue influence upon the part of Mabel Snell and other women with whom Col. Snell was infatuated. The principal plea of the lawyers for the disinherited son was the insane delusion which they said was entertained by the eccentric millionaire concerning him.

IMPERIAL FLYING SQUADRON

To Consist of Eight Indomitables, Canada Means, She to Provide One.

OTTAWA, July 16.—The special correspondent of the Montreal Star at London cables to-night that Minister Broderick and Sir Frederick Borden are there awaiting the opening of the imperial defence conference.

"The Canadian Ministers' intention apparently will not go to present beyond a Canadian navy and militia," he says. "In colonial and expert circles the proposal which wins much approval is the gradual creation of an imperial flying squadron of eight battleships and cruisers of the latest design, great speed and tremendous gun power as the Indomitable, which took the Prince of Wales to Canada last year. It is suggested that Canada supply one, Australia one, New Zealand a third, India a fourth and the motherland the remaining four."

"The Canadian ship would remain Canadian in every sense of the word, would form a floating staff college for Canadian youth and safeguard Canadian local interests. The fleet would regularly visit Canadian ports and would take a full share in British naval manoeuvres."

KOENIG LANDS A BIG TROUT.

Beat Overturned in the Struggle and He Is Thrown Into the Water.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 16.—While fishing at Conover Pond, four miles from this place, where he is staying at the camp of Silas B. Prime, Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig hooked and landed this morning after a long struggle, during which his boat was overturned and he was thrown into the water, a lake trout weighing twenty-one pounds and measuring two feet. The Secretary, who pluckily clung to the line, was thrown into the lake when the big fish darted beneath the boat. The water at that point was not very deep and Mr. Koenig managed to get to shore and land his prize, which he will have mounted.

## TO FILL UP THE TREASURY

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE PANAMA BOND ISSUE.

Part of the Proceeds of the First Instalment Will Be Used to Reimburse Uncle Sam for \$50,000,000 Spent—Why Interest Is to Be 3 Per Cent.